

## COUNTY CONVENTION.

A number of our Democratic friends, from various portions of the County, have suggested the propriety of holding a County Convention to nominate Candidates for the Legislature on the democratic ticket, and Tuesday, the 31st day of March, being the week of our next Superior Court, has been spoken of as a day which would probably meet the convenience of all. This would give about four weeks' time to the different Captains of Districts to hold meetings and appoint Delegates to the Convention; and if this time should be considered too short, we would respectfully suggest that some day in April might be fixed upon. But if the party should prefer to hold the Convention at our next Superior Court, they will, of course get up their District Meetings as soon as possible, so that the Convention may be a full one. It is also considered important, by many of the party with whom we have conversed, that the Convention should be not only well-attended, but that our Candidates should be placed before the people at the earliest practicable period.

## MILEAGE OF MEMBERS.

On the 18th instant, Mr. John P. Martin, from the Committee on Mileage, reported the following bill to the House of Representatives: A Bill relative to mileage of members of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, after the close of the present session of the twenty-ninth Congress, the pay for mileage of members of Congress shall be as follows, to wit: For every twenty miles between the residence of each member and the capitol, the sum of eight dollars, the distance to be computed by the nearest route by land; and that each member, before he shall receive his pay, shall deposit a written certificate with the proper officer for paying said money that he has actually travelled at least said distance.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That members living over twelve hundred miles from the capitol shall receive at the rate of ten dollars per hundred miles for any distance exceeding said twelve hundred miles, and no more.

Mr. Thomas Smith (not John) moved the reference of this bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; but this motion Mr. Martin urgently and properly opposed. He said if the motion prevailed, it would be altogether uncertain whether the bill would be taken up at the present session of Congress; and he advocated immediate action upon it, inasmuch as if passed, it would save to the people, during the existence of the present administration, the sum of \$250,000. The yeas and nays were demanded, and the bill was referred (or put to sleep) by 19 majority—all the members from this State, except Gen. Dockery, voting against the reference. Several voices exclaimed "postpone it until the fourth of July"—but we hope, for the good of the Treasury, that Congress will have adjourned before that day arrives.

In the House on the next day, Mr. Martin (who seems to deserve thanks for his course in this matter) introduced another bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no senator shall receive, or be allowed, any travel fees whatsoever for attending any called executive session of the Senate, unless he shall have actually travelled and performed the journey for attending such meeting, and that no constructive travel to attend such executive session shall be made, or in any case allowed.

And after a running debate of some two or three columns, in which several sharp and many good things were said, this bill, which touches the Senate, was not committed as the other bill had been—thirty voting in the affirmative, and one hundred and forty in the negative. And here also, we are proud to say, all the North Carolina members (always excepting Gen. Dockery, who dodged this vote) voted against the reference.

In the course of this debate Gen. McKay said, with much force and truth:

"This subject of mileage was an old acquaintance of members who had served in Congress for some years past. It had attracted a good deal of public attention. It had frequently been up for consideration, and the house had repeatedly acted upon it. He believed the journal would bear him out in the assertion, that on every direct vote which had been taken there had been a large, an overwhelming majority found in favor of some immediate legislation. It was known that there were great abuses existing as to the manner in which gentlemen charged. A senator and a member living in the same village, and travelling the same distance, would compute their mileage according to a different rule. Mr. McK. adverted to such a case. This was wrong; there should be some uniform rule by which the computation should be regulated."

Beyond doubt "great abuses" do exist in this matter, and it is high time they were corrected. In the name of the people we tell members of Congress, plainly and directly, that the work of retrenchment and reform must be carried forward. The President is doing his duty. From what we have heard of him, we believe no man who is under his eye, eats the bread of idleness. Let Congress sustain the Executive in his noble efforts to give to the people a cheap and vigorous administration of public affairs.

## SUPREME COURT.

The Arguments of Counsel have closed before this Tribunal. The following Opinions have been delivered since our last:

By ROBIN, C. J. In *Horton v. Horton*, in Equity from Chancery, directing a decree for the Plaintiff. Also, in *Hawkins v. Alston*, in Equity from Warren, decree for Plaintiff and reference to the Master. Also, in *State v. Duncan*, from Ireddell, directing a venire de novo. Also, in *Riddick v. Jones*, from Camden, affirming the judgment below.

By DANIEL, J. in *Collins v. Roberts*, from Lincoln, reversing the judgment below. Also, in *Doe ex dem. Borden v. Thomas*, from Carteret, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *State v. Shuford*, from Caldwell, reversing the judgment below.

By NASH, J. in *Roberts v. Collins*, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the *State v. Nelson Cousins*, from Person, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Den ex dem. Robertson et al v. Woolard*, from Martin, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in *Wilkins v. Slade*, in Equity, from Rutherford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in *Barnett v. Spratt*, in Equity, from Mecklenburg, dismissing the bill.

## IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

The late news from England by the Cambria, which arrived at Boston a few days since, is most important. We have room this week only to say, that a great change is taking place in the Commercial policy of Great Britain—that Sir Robert Peel is out for a total repeal of the Corn Laws—that the feeling evinced towards the United States on the Oregon question, is decidedly pacific—and that Mr. Pakenham's refusal of the 49th degree is not approved by the English Government. This is great news and good. We hope the next arrivals may contain nothing to dash this promise of better times and better things. The Parliament of England had done Mr. Walker's Report, embodying the principles of a Revenue Tariff, the extraordinary honor of voting that it be printed for the use of its members!

The British Ministers propose the following sweeping reductions on articles imported into England from the United States:

PREVIOUS DUTY.	REDUCED TO.
Bacon, 14s per cwt.	Free
Beef, fresh, 8s do.	Free
Beef, salted, 8s do.	Free
Hay, 16s per load	Free
Hides, 2s per lb	Free
Meat, 2s do.	Free
Buckwheat, 1s per quarter.	5s per cwt.
Candles—Tallow 10s per cwt	10s per cwt.
Cheese, 10s 6d do.	10s per cwt.
Clocks, 20s per ct.	10s per cwt.
Hams, 14s per cwt.	7s per cwt.
Hops, 40s do.	4s do.
Indian Corn, heavy duty 1s per quarter.	1s do.
Rice, 6s per cwt.	1s do.
Tallow, 3s 2d per cwt	1s per cwt.

The reduction of the duty upon Indian corn must, it seems to us, prove highly beneficial to the Eastern portion of North Carolina.

The Richmond Enquirer of Monday has the following brief but judicious notice of the Foreign News:

"The gloomy vaticinations of the Whigs are again dissipated. They will not be able to hold up the President as having involved the country in war, for his own selfish purpose. We have never altered in our opinion, that the wise, liberal, prudent, moderate, yet firm declarations of the Message, would bring about an honorable and an amicable adjustment of the Oregon controversy. While the Whig press saw in the distance the dark cloud of war, and in gloomy characters, depicted its horrors and its cost, we felt assured, and have so invariably expressed ourselves, that the position of England, her vital dependence upon a commercial intercourse with us, and especially the liberal but decided bearing of the President on the Oregon question, and the wise and beneficial revenue measure recommended by him—all went to show that war would not ensue.

The important news by the Cambria, which spread over our whole paper, confirm our steadfast convictions. The tone of the Queen's speech, of Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell's remarks, and of the British press, as far as we have seen, is truly pacific. In addition to this, the bold stand taken by Sir Robert Peel in favor of free trade, which will be met by a corresponding liberal policy on our part, will do much to adjust the difficulty, and to bind the two countries in peace and commercial intimacy."

This will be the work of democracy; and the next cry from certain Federal leaders will be, you are destroying the Tariff of 1842 to please England!

Cotton—As a general remark, we may say, in commencement, that all goods suffer in price from the increased value of money, and the positive difficulty solvent and even wealthy houses experience in meeting their engagements, if to a large extent, and no article more than cotton, which showed some tendency to advance, but which, for ten years past, has been depressed with a demand only equal to the current demand of the manufacturers.

Willmer & Smith's Times.

## BIELA'S COMET.

Lieut. Maury, of the United States Navy, makes a publication in the last Union in regard to this Comet, which is now visible. He says:

"It is very desirable that other observers should direct their attention to the changeable character of this wonderful object. It is coming in better view, and will continue to approach the earth for two or three weeks more. I saw both comets last night with a common spy-glass. They may be readily found by alignment: a line from the North star through Jupiter, it continued 17 or 18 degrees farther on, would pass very near them."

We copy the following from the New Orleans Bulletin:

"BIELA'S COMET. Prof. WALKER, who is now making observations on this comet, says it will pass its perihelion, about noon, on the 11th of this month. He confirms the observations of Lieut. MAURY, made at the Washington Observatory in respect to its double character, and says that Biela's comet has undoubtedly become separated into two comets, which are moving, side by side, in separate orbits, about the sun. On the 23d of January last, Prof. WALKER ascertained the distance between the two comets to be 48,900 miles, and by measurement on the 24th, he found the distance 49,800 miles, having departed from each other 900 miles in two days. "This indicates," says Prof. WALKER, "that their separation is recent, since a motion of three months, at the present rate, would be sufficient." He thinks they have been separated by the heat of the sun, causing a polar repulsion between the portions. Each of the comets has the usual appendage of a tail, extending from the side opposite the sun. These two comets are now becoming nearer to the earth daily. Between the 15th and 23d of March next they will be nearest, or about 37,000,000 of miles, when, by means of a common opera-glass, or perhaps the naked eye, they may be seen."

Commissioner for Virginia. We are authorized to state that His Excellency Governor Smith, of Virginia, has appointed George Little, Esq. of this City, Commissioner for the State of North Carolina, to take affidavits, acknowledgments of deeds, &c, to be used in the Courts of Virginia.

## THE MENAGERIE IS COMING!

Our readers will perceive by an advertisement in another column, that RAYMOND & Co's Menagerie will be in this City on Tuesday and Wednesday next. This Menagerie has been favorably noticed in the leading newspapers of the South, and we have no doubt that all those who may visit it, will have their most innocent and laudable curiosity gratified. Go to the Menagerie! It is not often that such an opportunity is presented.

*Apt Reply.* An honest son of Erin, green from his peregrinations, put his head into a lawyer's office, and asked the inmate—

"And what do you sell here?"

"Blockheads!" replied the limb of the law.

"Och! then, to be sure," said Pat, "it must be a good trade, for I see but one left."

## For the North Carolina Standard.

**Democratic Meeting in Wake.**  
On Wednesday the 18th day of February, 1846, (it being County Court week,) a meeting of a large and respectable portion of the democracy of Wake, farmers and mechanics from various sections of the county, was held in the City Hall in Raleigh. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Berry D. Sims, Esquire, chairman, and J. Julius Wheeden secretary.

On motion of James G. Jeffreys, a committee of five persons, viz. Jas. G. Jeffreys, Reynolds Allen, James Wiggins, Benj. B. Smith and O. L. Burch, was appointed by the Chairman to prepare and report resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The committee having retired, Mr. W. F. Disbrow was called on for a speech. He proceeded to address the meeting in a masterly and effective manner on the Tariff question. His speech, however, was cut short—the committee having returned, he gave way thereto, and reported.

Mr. Burch, in behalf of the committee, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, we, a portion of the democracy of the county of Wake, believing that it is essential to the safety of the country that the administration of the government should be committed to the hands of those who are imbued with democratic principles, and that to the success of those principles in this State it is necessary that the Democratic Republican party should have a candidate for the office of Governor, we have learned with regret that the nominee of the State Democratic Convention held in Raleigh on the 5th day of January last, had declined to accept the nomination, and we do, that prompt and energetic action is all that is requisite to ensure our success: Be it therefore

**Resolved,** That the State Democratic Committee, be, and they are hereby requested to nominate, at their earliest convenience, a suitable person as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of Governor, at the next election.

**Resolved, further,** That we have the highest confidence in the unblemished integrity and sound democratic principles of JAMES B. SHEPARD, Esq., of this county—a gentleman of the highest order of talent, of pleasing manners, and courteous and gentlemanly deportment; and that we recommend him to the Central Committee as a suitable person for the gubernatorial office.

The question upon their adoption was decided in the affirmative—there being but one dissenting voice.

On motion of Mr. Wheeden, **Resolved,** that the thanks of this meeting be, and they are hereby tendered to our Representative in Congress, the Hon. JAMES C. DOERN, for the firm and patriotic stand he has taken on the Oregon question; and that we concur in the views expressed by him in his speech on that subject.

On motion of R. N. Jeffreys, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolina Standard, North Carolinian, and other democratic papers.

On motion of B. B. Smith, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary; and the meeting adjourned.

BERRY D. SIMS, Chm'n.

J. JULIUS WHEEDEN, Sec'y.

## For the North Carolina Standard.

**Animal Magnetism, &c.**  
Mr. Editor: I hope you will allow me the use of your columns, in order to record a few experiments in Animal Magnetism, Phreno-Magnetism, and Clairvoyance, performed by one of the Physicians in Washington, N. C. The gentleman who performed them was until a few days since an unbeliever in the science of Animal Magnetism; but his incredulity having been shaken by some facts which he observed during Mr. Mills' recent lectures in this town, he was induced to try some experiments in order to test the truth or falsity of the science. The result of three or four days' experiments, is, that he is convinced that the science is based upon truth, and that he possesses the magnetic power to a wonderful extent.

It was not without obvious reasons that he was induced to conceal real names.

The operator on one occasion succeeded in placing his subject (a youth about 17 years of age) in a magnetic sleep in about two or three minutes; in a few moments after, a deep sigh, apparently from his inmost soul, convinced the operator and the spectators (a small and select company) that the subject was really asleep and totally insensible to all external objects, which was further proved by some experiments made by both the operator and the company. The operator proceeded to try some experiments in Phreno-Magnetism, by touching the different organs. When the organ of Combativeness was touched, the subject evinced the very pugnacious disposition and appeared determined to strike some person, notwithstanding the operator endeavored by his voice to calm him, for the subject when in the magnetic state hears the operator's voice, although he is totally insensible to all other things. The operator then touched the organ of Benevolence, where the subject became placid and calm; he could not be roused to anger, said irritating and provoking things to him. When the operator's finger was placed on the organ of Reverence, the subject's countenance assumed a grave and solemn appearance, and he devoutly repeated words of prayer. When the organ of Veneration was touched, the subject was in a state of rapture, and he devoutly repeated words of prayer. When the organ of Veneration was touched, the subject was in a state of rapture, and he devoutly repeated words of prayer.

As the operator was only partially acquainted with the subject and the subject was totally ignorant of Phrenology, these experiments satisfactorily prove the truth of it.

The operator then placed himself in connection with the subject, and took his mind on an imaginary voyage to a friend's house down the river, when the subject described the boat, the landing, and the family. He then took his mind into the operator's dwelling, and he described the furniture, the operator's mother, the chair she was sitting in and her employment, viz. reading. The operator then took his mind into some private houses. In one of them he inquired of the subject, "Where are you?" "In Mr. A's house." "What part of it?" "Up stairs in a bed-room." "What do you see?" "A child." "How is it?" "Sick." "How does it look?" "Bad." "How do its eyes look?" "Bad." The subject described some other symptoms of the child's disease, and mentioned the size of the bed on which it was lying. The operator then took the subject on an imaginary walk, and when opposite Stanley's Tavern he inquired of the subject, "What do you see?" "A house." "What sort of a house?" "A brick house." "Who do you see?" "A lady." "What is she doing?" "Looking out of the window." "Who is she?" "Mrs. B." "Look again," said the operator. "Mrs. C." replied the subject, giving the correct answer. Continuing the walk, the operator inquired "Where are we now?" "Near a house." "How is it situated?" "On the corner." "Look again," said the operator. "Not quite on the corner, but near it," replied the subject. "Where are we now?" "In the house." "Whose house?" "Miss D's." "Who do you see?" "Mr. D." "What do you see?" "Mr. E's daughter." "How is Miss E?" "Sick." "Where are we now?" "In Miss D's yard." "What do you see?" "Some bricks." "Where are we now?" "In Miss D's kitchen." "What do you see?" "Fire." "What else?" "Two negroes." "What else?" "Another negro." "How is the 'M. D.'?" "Sick." "Where is he?" "On the bed." The operator then took the subject, after he had been in the magnetic state about forty-five minutes.

When the magnetic sleep or influence was taken off the subject, he commenced smoking his cigar and conversing with the company. When asked if he had ever been at the gentleman's house down the river, whose house he had described when in the magnetic state, he replied, "No, I have never been on shore there; but I have seen the house at a distance." When asked if he knew any prayer besides the Lord's prayer, he said that he had learned a long one which he had forgotten. "How are Mr. A's family?" "All well, as far as I know." "Mr. A. has been sick, but he is up and about." "Is one of his family sick?" "Not that I know of." "How are Mr. E's family?" "Who live in the country." "I do not know." "Are any of the family in town?" "Not that I know of." "When were you out there?" "A week ago." "Have you seen any of his family in town since?" "None, but one of his sons riding about." "Is Miss E. in Mexico?" "Not that I know of." "How are Mr. D's negroes?" "I know nothing about her negroes." "Have you ever been in her kitchen?" "No."

This conversation convinced the operator and all present that the subject was not only really asleep when in the magnetic state, but that when he was awake was ignorant of the circumstances he had described whilst in that state, and also that his mind was mysteriously connected with the will and memory of the operator's.

On a subsequent occasion the operator succeeded in again placing the same subject in the magnetic state. He then repeated a part of the experiments I have attempted to describe, and succeeded at his first trial in putting the subject in connection with the Pastor of one of the most respectable religious societies in town, who took the subject's mind on a voyage up the Mediterranean and a journey into Egypt. The subject described a scenery and wonderful curiosities of that country in such a manner as to convince the reverend gentleman and the company present (comprising most of the talent and learning of Washington) that the subject's mind was connected with his mind, and that the science of Animal Magnetism is founded in truth.

I am yours, most respectfully,

Washington, N. C., Feb. 7, 1846.

## For the North Carolina Standard.

Mr. Editor: I wish to call the attention of those of your readers who are friends of education, to the situation of the schools in this city. The Raleigh Military Academy, under the control of Messrs. Lowmyer and Disbrow, is located in a beautiful grove in the North East part of the City, the residence of the principal being a few yards in front of the Academy. The North Carolina Military Academy, under Messrs. Gray and Buck, is a fine building in the South West part of the City. Both these Institutions have suffered from the short sighted policy of some of the friends of the public, who have cried down the school they opposed to benefit the one they favor. I am glad however to learn that they are both well patronized, that scholars are daily coming in from abroad, and that there is no doubt of the permanency of either Institution. Any impartial man can see that both Academies have claims upon the community, of no ordinary nature, and that it is for the interest of the public that they should be patronized. It is a well known fact that the pupils in this place were never under such a state of discipline as at present, and the faculty at Chapel Hill can testify that no boys are better prepared to enter College than those who go from Raleigh.

Raleigh is undoubtedly the best place in the State to send boys to be educated, being the capital of the State, having a population noted for its strict morality, having but few haunts of vice and those frowned upon by the community, possessing places of worship of different denominations with able pastors, so that each can hear the doctrines of his own faith inculcated, being also in extremely healthy place, and having the best of society. It is supposed by some that it is expensive sending boys here to school. This is erroneous, for board can be had in respectable families in the suburbs of the city, out of the way of temptation, at from eight to ten dollars per month.

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The operator on one occasion succeeded in placing his subject (a youth about 17 years of age) in a magnetic sleep in about two or three minutes; in a few moments after, a deep sigh, apparently from his inmost soul, convinced the operator and the spectators (a small and select company) that the subject was really asleep and totally insensible to all external objects, which was further proved by some experiments made by both the operator and the company. The operator proceeded to try some experiments in Phreno-Magnetism, by touching the different organs. When the organ of Combativeness was touched, the subject evinced the very pugnacious disposition and appeared determined to strike some person, notwithstanding the operator endeavored by his voice to calm him, for the subject when in the magnetic state hears the operator's voice, although he is totally insensible to all other things. The operator then touched the organ of Benevolence, where the subject became placid and calm; he could not be roused to anger, said irritating and provoking things to him. When the operator's finger was placed on the organ of Reverence, the subject's countenance assumed a grave and solemn appearance, and he devoutly repeated words of prayer. When the organ of Veneration was touched, the subject was in a state of rapture, and he devoutly repeated words of prayer.

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Washington, N. C., Feb. 7, 1846.

## NEW YORK. SPRING GOODS, 1846.

The undersigned, Merchants, Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers in the city of New York, invite the attention of buyers to the extensive and varied assortment of stocks with which they are prepared to supply the demand for the coming Spring Trade, and respectfully represent to the western and southern merchants, that the facilities they possess in making the earliest and best selections enables them to compete successfully with any other market, and at the same time to offer to the Country Merchants the usual inducements, so as to make their purchases equally favorable in every other respect. An arrangement has been made by which goods may be shipped direct from New York to Baltimore, at a very low rate, by a line of Packets which will leave each port two or three times per week. This arrangement enables them to entirely remove the objection which has hitherto been urged against early purchases in New York.

**Silk Jobbers and Importers.**  
Bowen & McNamee, 16 William street, corner of Beaver street.  
Carleton, Frothingham & Co., 127 and 129 William street, (new block of stores between John and Fulton streets.)  
John Baker, (late firm of Baker & Napier,) wholesale dealer in Silk Goods, Hosiery, Suspender, Yarns, and Straw Bonnets, 62 John street, near William.  
Robt. L. Smith & Henderson, 176 Pearl street, three doors above Pine.

**Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.**  
K. S. & D. Lathrop, 115 and 117 William street, and 59 John street, (new block of stores between John and Fulton streets.)  
Field & Merrill, (late Field, Thompson & Co.) 131 William street, (new block of stores between John and Fulton streets.)  
E. & J. Bussing, 111 and 113 William street, corner of John street, (new block of stores between John and Fulton streets.)  
C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., 207 Pearl street, west side, 4 doors above Maiden lane.  
Perkins, Brooks & White, 126 Pearl street, and 90 Water street.

**Dealers in Staple Dry Goods.**  
Hallock, Mount & Billings, 173 Pearl street, one door above Pine.  
Grant & Barton, 29 William street. Also, dealers in Indian Goods.  
D. S. Turner, 60 William, between Cedar and Pine streets. Also dealer in Zephyr Worsteds and Small Wares.

**Printed Calicoes, exclusively.**  
Lee & Brewster, 44 Cedar street.

**Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.**  
Thomas Hunt & Co., 92 William street, Importers and Jobbers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drillings, Drap d'Ete, Hosiery, Suspender, Yarns, and Tailors' Trimmings. Also dealers in American Woollens and Cottons, and all kinds of Goods suitable for Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.  
Wilson, C. Hunt & Co., 82 William street, corner of Maiden Lane, Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Summer Goods, suitable for Merchant Tailors.

**Wholesale Dealers in Clothing, &c. &c.**  
Ross & Leitch, 115 William street, (new block of stores between John and Fulton streets.)  
Morison & Jones, Drapers, Tailors, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, 135 and 137 William street, (new block of stores between John and Fulton streets.)

**Manufacturers and Dealers in Boots and Shoes.**  
Kimball & Brown, successors to Spofford, Tileston & Co., 149 Water street, near Maiden Lane.  
Samuel Daniels & Co., 171 Pearl street, corner of Pine.

**Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Hosiery, Suspender, Gloves, Cravats, Scarfs, Caps, Stockings, Linens, Oil Silks, &c. &c.**  
John M. Davies & Jones, 106 William street, S. E. corner of John.

**Manufacturers and Dealers in Hats, Caps, Fur, Leghorns, Panama and Palm Leaf, Hat Trimmings, &c. &c.**  
N. B. Wilber & Co., 85 Maiden Lane.  
A. Gilbert & Co., 155 Water street.  
Saroni & Archer, 151 Water street, Importers and Manufacturers of Fur, Caps, Trimmings, Plushes, Glazed Lawn and Silk of every description.

**Palm Leaf, and Palm Leaf Hats.**  
A. Johnson & Co., 189 Pearl street, up stairs.

**Straw Goods, Artificial Flowers, &c.**  
R. T. Wilde & Co., 69 William street, (up stairs,) next to the corner of Cedar street.

**Importers and Dealers in Hardware.**  
Andrew L. Halstead, 7 Platt street, sells only for Cash.  
Hart, 109 Broadway, corner of Nassau street.  
Davenport, Quincy & Co., 81 John street, offer at Manufacturers prices, American Hardware for Builders, Housekeepers and Ship Chandlers, also Spring Steel, Iron Wire, Smiths' Bellows, together with every variety of shelf and heavy Hardware made in the United States.

**Manufacturer and Importer of Needles, Fish Hooks, &c.**  
Henry Baylis, 131 William, between John and Fulton streets.

**Importers and Dealers in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs and Chemicals.**  
Williams, Mabey & Jones, 83 Maiden Lane, near Gold street.

**Hardware, Keese & Co., 80 Maiden Lane.**  
Leeds & Hazard, 177 Water street.  
Norton, Ladd & Co., 139 Maiden Lane, below Water street.

**Importers and Dealers in French and English Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils, &c.**  
Johnson, Moore & Taylor, 81 Maiden Lane up stairs.

**Importers and Dealers in French and English China, Glass and Earthenware.**  
Richard H. Hazard, 82 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and William streets.  
Henry Stevenson, 270 Pearl street, next door to Fulton Bank.

**George H. Clapp, (successor to Brush & Hall,) 127 Water street, W. H. Hall, (late Brush & Hall,) will see his friends above.**  
Simson D. Stillin, 101 Water street, seven doors above Wall street.

**Smalley & Nielden, 59 Pearl street 2 doors above Broad.**  
**Importers and Manufacturers of Fringes, Gimps, Cords, Zephyrs, Worsteds, &c. &c.**  
D. A. Booth, 100 William street.

**Dealers in Combs, Brushes, Cutlery, and Importers of French, English and German Fancy Goods.**  
White & Tasker, 111 & 113 William street, (up stairs,) corner of John street, new block of stores between John and Fulton.

**Importer of Toys, Fancy Goods, Dealer in Fire Works, and Manufacturer in Whateone.**  
C. D. W. Lillendahl, 133 William street, up stairs, four doors from Fulton.

**Publishers of Music and Manufacturers of Musical Instruments.**  
F. Riley & Co., 297 Broadway.

**Watches and Jewelry—Fine Watches.**  
S. Hammond & Co., of the late firm of Benedict & Hammond, will continue the selling of fine Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the old stand, 44 Merchant's Exchange.